FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Sub-Saharan Africa

Vol VIII No 32 *15 February 1978*

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU Liberation Committee Continues Meetings A 1 1/A5
Delegations Thank Libya A 1 1/A5
Israel, S. Africa Condemned A 1 1/A5
At-Turayki: Armed Struggle A 2 1/A6

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa Reports Mengistu's Press Conference B 1 1/A7
Commander Briefs Journalists at War Front B 3 1/A9
TANJUG Reports Advance of Forces Toward Jijiga B 7 1/A13
Envoy Criticizes Western Stand on Somalia B 7 1/A13
AFP Report B 8 1/A14

KENYA

Minister Warns Suppliers of Arms to Somalia B 9 1/B1

SOMALIA

Liberation Front Denies Ethiopian Claims B 9 1/B1
Rallies Support Central Committee Decisions B 10 1/B2
AFP Report B 10 1/B2
ANSA Interviews Information Minister on Conflict B 11 1/B3
USSR, Cuba Hinder Departure of Somali Students B 12 1/B4

UGANDA

Kampala: Somali Ambassador Asks Amin To Mediate B 12 1/B4
Amin To Go to UK To 'Discuss Misunderstandings' B 14 1/B6
Amin Announces Release of Over 60 Kenyans B 15 1/B7

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

FROLINAT Claims Capture of Northern Town C 1 1/B8

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Acheampong: Freedom Movement Not To Be Banned D 1 1/B9

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny, Mobutu Visit Yamoussoukro D 1 1/B9
Assembly Approves Investments, Equipment Budget D 1
French-Ivoirian Joint Maneuvers Set for 12-18 Feb D 2 1/B10
Scope of Maneuvers D 2 1/B10

MALI

Reported POLISARIO Crossings to Mauritania Confirmed D 3 1/B11

NIGERIA

External Affairs Commissioner on Zimbabwe Settlement D 3 1/B11
Diplomatic Relations Established With Guatemala D 4 1/B12

TOGO

Zairian President Leaves Togo for Gabon 14 Feb D 4 1/B12

UPPER VOLTA

Democratic Union To Present Presidential Candidate D 4 1/B12

SOUTHERN AFRICA

RHODESIA

Smith, Nationalists Sign Accord on Majority Rule E 1 1/B14

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Comments on New York Talks on South-West Africa E 1 1/B14
Further Details E 1 1/B14

BRIEFS

FRG Loan to Kenya; Death of Navy Commander; Pakistani Delegation in Uganda; EEC Funds for Zambia E 2 1/C1

Item 856-B-9 Pr Ex 2.10: FBIS-SSA-78-32

FEB 24 1978

FBIS-SSA-78-32
Wednesday
15 February 1978
Vol VIII No 32

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

OAU LIBERATION COMMITTEE CONTINUES MEETINGS

Delegations Thank Libya

LD141618Y Tripoli JANA in English 1519 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, February 13, JANA--The heads of African delegations attending the coordination committee meetings for liberation of Africa tonight thanked the Jamahiriyah for her unlimited and staunch support for the liberation of Africa.

The delegations also thanked the Jamahiriyah for hosting the meetings of the committee and pledged to work together for the liberation and independence of the African continent.

Leader of the Moroccan delegation told the committee opening session that along with the struggle against racism, we should also strive to eliminate Zionism which is a form of racism.

The Zambian delegation leader, in his speech, lauded the address by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to the committee and said it had defined our goals in the struggle and it will provide us with inspiration and guidance during our meetings and discussions as well as decisions. He thanked the Jamahiriyah for her continuous support to the liberation movements in Africa and all over the world.

The leader of the Congolese delegation praised the support offered by the Jamahiriyah for the liberation struggle and added that the only way to step up the struggle against racist regimes was to stand with all our resources against racism and to declare our absolute solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people who are fighting for their freedom and restoration of their lands.

Israel, S. Africa Condemned

LD142244Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD

[Excerpt] The African liberation coordinating committee continued its work this evening under Dr Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan foreign secretary, who is chairman of the session, by studying the remaining items of the agenda. Speaking in this session, At-Turayki referred to cooperation between the racist regime in South Africa and the Zionist racist regime and said that it is regarded as an affront to the feelings of the peoples of Africa.

The committee denounced this cooperation and considered it as prejudicial to the freedom of the African peoples. The committee asked the chairman to communicate to the UN secretary general the condemnation of this cooperation by the African countries which is regarded as a flagrant violation of the resolutions of the United Nations and in defiance of the aspirations of the African peoples.

It also asked that African member states in the Security Council be contacted to notify the president of the council of the condemnation by the African countries of this cooperation and to stress that this be considered as a violation of the Security Council resolutions and blatant defiance of the feelings of the African countries.

At-Turayki: Armed Struggle

LD150236Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD

[Excerpts] The foreign secretary, Dr Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, gave a reception this evening at the Shati Hotel in Tripoli in honor of the delegations to the session of the Africa liberation coordinating committee.

In a speech, At-Turayki said: We are meeting here to coordinate our efforts for the liberation of our beloved continent and to focus our common efforts on eliminating the last bastions of racism and colonialism on our continent. He added: We meet here for a sacred aim--the liberation of Africa and other parts outside the continent still under the domination of racism, Zionism and colonialism. We are here for freedom. We have not come to this meeting to discuss how to negotiate or conduct a dialog with the enemy, whether in Africa or Palestine, but to achieve liberation. The very presence of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde is proof that a dialog is not our aim. Liberation means armed struggle and martyrs.

The foreign secretary went on to say that armed struggle to liberate the southern part of the continent is the only way to eliminate this plague of racism and colonialism. The elimination of the plague of colonialism lies in armed struggle not negotiation. Any attempt to negotiate with racist regimes in Africa or the other Arab region would be hopeless, because history has taught us that colonialism and racism are resisted not by means of negotiations and [word indistinct] but by armed struggle [words indistinct].

ETHIOPIA

ADDIS ABABA REPORTS MENGISTU'S PRESS CONFERENCE

LD151144Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], has declared that no amount of collusion among reactionaries will hinder or thwart the revolutionary people, who have risen with determination to insure respect for the revolution and motherland.

Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu was addressing a large number of international journalists, who have been closely following the Ethiopian revolution as part of the Ethiopian press week, during a press conference at the National Assembly hall.

The PMAC chairman emphatically declared that revolutionary Ethiopia will restore and safeguard her frontiers by throwing out the entire invading forces of Somalia within a short period of time. The PMAC chairman reiterated Ethiopia's commitment to peace, socialism and justice and said that this country has not taken up arms as an aggressor against anyone. He added that the (?firm) goal of Ethiopia's struggle is to safeguard her revolution and her territorial integrity.

Commenting on the continuing war between Ethiopia and Somalia, Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu said: The war unleashed by the pathological reactionary ruling classes of Somalia is a legitimate war of defense on the part of Ethiopia despite its change in quality and content and despite the (?toll it claims) on both life and property has not only [words indistinct] but is also a colonial [word indistinct].

The PMAC chairman said: In its naked and unlawful invasion, Somalia has deployed over 70,000 troops, over 250 tanks and 350 various armored vehicles, over 600 various artillery pieces and over 40 fighter planes. The Somali Navy had also made a futile attempt at attacking (?ports) and petrol depots in Assab by using missile-carrying gunboats.

He said the most surprising and (?saddening) thing is the participation in the unlawful and arrogant invasion by certain reactionary Arab leaders, who complain that they have been invaded by Israel and that their lands have been occupied by force and ask for support and sympathy, as well as by NATO pact members, who claim to stand for peace. He said that the broad masses of the world and peace-loving governments will avail themselves of this opportunity to learn a great deal.

He said Ethiopia's aim is to alleviate her internal problems and contribute her due share to world peace, human welfare, equality and progress. The end result of arrogant and unjust aggression by all these forces against Ethiopia, a developing and nonalined country, is nothing but a record of shame. Truth and justice shall triumph.

Speaking about NATO, the PMAC chairman said: The attitude of NATO and reactionary Arab countries toward Ethiopia cannot be viewed in isolation from one another. Their aims and outlooks (?to) Ethiopia are the same. According to their geopolitical outlook, a strong revolutionary Ethiopia will hinder the aim of putting the Red Sea under their control. Therefore, if they can, they will try to create a puppet antipeople regime and impose it on the people. Failing that, they will do all they can to see a divided and weak Ethiopia.

In the north of Ethiopia, certain NATO members and ruling classes of the region are interfering in our internal affairs by organizing and arming secessionist groups in Eritrea and waging a reactionary war against us. They are challenging our revolution and our very existence as a nation by supporting the reactionary war being waged against us in eastern and southern Ethiopia by the Somali reactionary ruling classes.

Answering a question on U.S. involvement in the Horn of Africa, Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam said: There is no question that the Government of the United States is giving political and material support to the reactionary ruling class of Somalia. Since this support is being provided indirectly under the (?new) covert and [word indistinct] diplomatic tactic, the misleading U.S. plan of not supplying arms to the conflicting parties has given it a semblance of neutrality. Under this cover, the collaborators of the United States and of the [word indistinct] Mogadiscio regime have been meeting Somalia's demands for weapons from their stockpile, which have been replenished by America. Using this ploy, America's weapons are transferred to Somalia through Saudi Arabia, Iran, Pakistan, Spain and other reactionary Arab regimes.

Recently, when the Egyptian president addressed the U.S. Congress, it is to be recalled that he disclosed his collaboration with the American Government in supplying arms to Somalia. As you have been able to see and ascertain for yourselves from the captured weapons, very modern automatic weapons, such as M-14's and -60's, jeeps, mortars, tanks and other sophisticated modern weapons, distributed only through NATO, are among the weapons supplied to Somalia.

We have captured (?huge) quantities of NATO weapons from the invaders. While this remains the situation, the question whether it has been done with the knowledge of Washington appears to have been asked to give way to the U.S. administration's futile effort to conceal its bloodstained hands involvement. Moreover, since the secret is leaked out now and then by its collaborators, the repeated denial and futile misleading attempts of the American Government are bound to take [words indistinct] the public statements made by the shah of Iran.

On Arab reactionary regimes' interference in Ethiopia's affairs, Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam said: The extent of intervention in Ethiopia's internal affairs by reactionary Arab regimes arises from counterrevolutionary machinations carrying out direct aggression. In order to put the Red Sea and its strategic and economic benefits under their control, these (?chauvinists) believe that they should (?obstruct) the Ethiopian revolution, divide and weaken it. To this end, they are prepared to do all they can, including support for the secessionist group in Eritrea and (?training) [words indistinct]. They fight our country by mobilizing their armies alongside the invading army of the arrogant reactionary Somali Government. In addition to this, they have launched a campaign to turn all the (?world's) Moslems against Ethiopia by (?confusing) them in the name of religion.

On Ethiopia's relations with the West, Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam said: Ethiopia being, as it is, a peace-loving country, and (?as it is) committed to the ideal of coexistence (?in a) spirit of mutual respect, Ethiopia naturally seeks to establish amicable ties with all governments that respect her rights. She endeavors to maintain friendly relations with all countries.

By conspiring with her enemies, overtly and covertly, by way of supplying arms and providing political support, these (?same countries) have amply demonstrated their enmity (?toward Ethiopia). Others have either collaborated with, or directly participated in, a conspiracy and declarations being made to reverse the revolution from within.

[Words indistinct] pointed out here in this regard that [word indistinct] among the Western governments, the United States, Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany in particular, continue their policy of (?dividing) [words indistinct] causing bloodshed in the continent of Africa and widening the (?scope) of (?brutal action) and (?humiliation) [words indistinct] so openly and with (?such) dangerous arrogance, and unless the peace-loving broad masses of these countries put pressure on them (?and duly check) their action, maintaining diplomatic relations with them becomes totally meaningless.

COMMANDER BRIEFS JOURNALISTS AT WAR FRONT

LD132040Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1800 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Col Mulatu Negash, commander of the eastern sector, has spoken about the war waged by the reactionary Somali Government in pursuit of its daydream of a Greater Somalia. He said there is evidence, supported by a map, that Somalia intends to seize 384,516 square km of Ethiopia's southern and eastern provinces. Col Mulatu Negash said this to journalists visiting Ethiopia when they went to the Hararge Region to become acquainted with the situation on the eastern front.

The journalists were welcomed at the Diredawa airport by Lt Comdr Lemma Gutama, chief administrator of Hararge Region; the head of military and political affairs of the eastern sector; the head of the region's mass organization provisional office; and other officials of the region. The program for their visit was read to the visiting journalists before the end of the welcoming ceremony, after which they were taken to the city of Diredawa.

The journalists saw weapons captured from the reactionary Somali regular forces on the Diredawa front. Cameramen and television reporters took pictures. The weapons captured from the reactionary Somali forces included heavy and light weapons, machineguns, anti-aircraft guns, handgrenades, mortars, ammunition, armored cars, tanks and antitank bazookas.

The journalists saw captured weapons including a tank, license number SGGA 188; another tank; U.S. 106 mm antitank mortars which had not been used; handgrenades packed in a b , from Egypt and Pakistan; Saudi Arabian and Italian antitank explosives; 122 85 and 57 mm antiaircraft guns; packed ammunition for heavy and light weapons and war helmets.

The journalists asked the escorting officer when the weapons were captured, for proof that the weapons belonged to Somalia and from which country Somalia had obtained them.

Colonel Mesfin replied that in the recent offensive war of the reactionary Somali forces, the 106 mm antitank mortars and U.S. jeeps--which had been driven for a few days only--showed that they were sent directly to the battlefield by NATO and reactionary Arab governments. The origin of the modern weapons on display needs no proof since Ethiopia has no such weapons.

After viewing the captured weapons in Diredawa, the journalists left for Harar and where they attended a briefing at the region's administrative office.

The press briefing was chaired by the chief administrator of the Hararge Administrative Region, Comdr Lemma Gutema; the PMAC member permanently assigned to the Hararge Administrative Region, Lt Col Zeleke Beyene; and the commander of the eastern sector, Col Mulatu Negash.

Colonel Mulatu said: After the failure of the Somali infiltrators' sabotage plan, the regular forces of the reactionary Government of Somalia, backed by planes, artillery and tanks, invaded Dega Habur, Goda, Kelafo, Warder, Kebri Dehar and Diredawa. This invasion began on 23 July 1977. The invasion of these towns was followed by continuous and fierce battles over a 23-day period, during which Dega Habur, Goda, Warder, Kelafo and Kebri Dehar fell to the enemy.

The reactionary Mogadiscio government's invading force also launched repeated attacks against Jijiga, Diredawa, Gursum and the areas around Harar, during which the towns of Jarso and Fedis were captured.

Colonel Mulatu added that the Ethiopian militia and regular forces were on the defensive in Harar, Diredawa and Gursum until 22 January 1978, when the Ethiopian forces launched a counteroffensive against the invading Somali forces and completely liberated Fedis, Jarso and Jaldesa, on the Diredawa front, from the invading enemy.

The commander of the eastern sector explained that 70 percent of Hararge--700 km in eastern Ethiopia and 300 km in southern Ethiopia--had been invaded by the invading force of the reactionary Mogadiscio government.

Colonel Mulatu also explained that drought relief projects costing 80 million birr in Diredawa, Issa and the Gurgura district, a 3.5 million birr project for cattle and farm development and fixed assets worth some 720 million birr had been destroyed by the reactionary invading force. Old men, women and children had been crushed by the Somali planes, tanks and artillery.

Colonel Mulatu said that the reactionary Arab ruling classes, with the cooperation of international--and especially U.S.--imperialism, were openly supporting Siad Barre and his reactionary deeds. Colonel Mulatu said the support by these reactionary forces for Somalia had been evidenced by the capture of NATO weapons, explosives and mortars from various Arab countries, which the journalists could see.

Colonel Mulatu also explained that Arab soldiers have been seen on the battlefield. He said there were over 10,000 soldiers from reactionary governments fighting alongside the Mogadiscio forces.

Colonel Mulatu said that it had been learned from captured documents that in a battle fought 54 km from Diredawa the commander of the invading force was Brig Gen Mohamed Nur Galad, and that the commander of the Somali special invading force in the area was Lt Col Mohamed Ahmad Kalin, commander of the 1st division.

Colonel Mulatu reiterated that since the Ethiopian people were fighting for their unity and revolution, and since the Somali invasion was reactionary and illegal, the broad masses of Ethiopia would fight to the last drop of blood to safeguard their unity and revolution and until the Somali force totally withdrew from Ethiopia.

After the eastern sector commander's briefing, the journalists asked questions on matters concerning the eastern front.

The first question was on the two sides' loss of life since the war started. In his reply, the commander of the eastern sector said: Although it is difficult to give an exact account of the loss and damage inflicted on Somalia, according to the evidence we have so far gathered, at least one Somali army division has been destroyed. He added that Somalia had been able to replace its losses by the forced recruitment and subsequent 2-month training of 13-year-old boys.

He said that on the Ethiopian side, between 500 and 700 Ethiopian soldiers had been killed and about 1,500 wounded.

He said that only 17 Somali regular soldiers had been captured. He explained that this figure was so small because the Somali soldiers had been told in training that they would be killed by the Ethiopian soldiers if they surrendered. This is why they did not surrender. He added that an execution accompanied them on the battlefield. [sentence as heard]

Replying to a question on Ethiopia's defensive position on the eastern front, Colonel Mulatu said that the reactionary Somali Government had invaded over 1,000 square km of Ethiopian territory and that the Ethiopian regular and militia forces had been deployed in four defensive positions to rid the invaded territory of the invading enemy. He explained further that these defensive positions were located 60 km from the town of Diredawa; 40 km south of Harar at Fedis; 34 km north of Harar; and 30 km west of Jijiga at Kore. He said that all this information indicated the extent to which the Somali regular force had encircled the Ethiopian forces on the eastern battlefront.

Replying to a question about foreign soldiers fighting alongside Ethiopian soldiers, the commander of the eastern sector said that contrary to the false propaganda put out by the reactionary Somali Government, there were only advisers, doctors and technicians from Cuba and the USSR assisting Ethiopia. This was standard practice in any socialist country. The reactionary Somali Government had Cuban and Soviet advisers, doctors and technicians in Somalia before it took off its socialist mantle. The PMAC member also said that there were 2,000 Cuban and Soviet advisers, doctors and technicians and not, as U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had said, soldiers.

He went on to say that there had been U.S. advisers for a number of years in Ethiopia, but after the revolution, the United States was the country which banned us from receiving the weapons we had paid for. He added: We have obtained advisers, doctors and technicians from Socialist countries for the just war we are fighting against Somalia.

Replying to a question on the role played by the Ethiopian militia in the battle, the commander of the eastern sector explained that although the duty of the regular and militia forces was to counter the invasion and launch attacks on the enemy, the fighting ability of the militia had so far been satisfactory. [sentence as heard] He reiterated that the militia forces would score further victories in battle. Lieutenant Gezahegne, head of military and political affairs of the eastern sector, said that military-political cadres had been assigned to every unit to enhance the political consciousness of the Ethiopian armed forces and enable them to enrich the revolution, prepare for further struggle and be disciplined.

Replying to a question on the allegation that Ethiopia was planning to invade Somalia, the PMAC member permanently assigned to the Hararge Administrative Region explained that Ethiopia had repeatedly explained that it did not want to annex territory from any country and reiterated that the country would pay any sacrifice to drive out the invading force.

Replying to a question about the strength of the force deployed by the reactionary Mogadiscio government, the commander of the eastern sector explained that not only regular Somali soldiers had been deployed by the reactionary Mogadiscio government. He said all male Somalies over the age of 13 had been dragooned into going to the battlefront.

Explaining in detail, he said that the Somali Government had deployed nine brigades on the Fedis battlefront. Each brigade consisted of 1,200 to 2,000 men. He also said the reactionary Mogadiscio government had deployed a similar force on the Jarso battlefront. He said the reactionary Somali Government had deployed 9 or 10 reinforced brigades, backed by tanks, on the Diredawa battlefront and similar forces on the other fronts.

Replying to a question on the estimated strength of the Somali Government's forces, he said that the Siad Barre government was not only bolstering its depleted forces with children, but also with soldiers it was getting from reactionary Arab governments.

In reply to a question on the U.S. siding with the reactionary Somali Government and the evidence of this, the PMAC member permanently assigned to the Hararge Administrative Region said that captured weapons were evidence that the U.S. Government had indirectly delivered plenty of arms to Somalia through reactionary Arab countries like Saudi Arabia and Iran. He also said that the United States, with the cooperation and coordination of reactionary Arab governments, had indirectly delivered plenty of arms to Somalia, as the captured arms indicated.

He added that the captured arms were evidence of the fact that some NATO member countries had delivered arms to Somalia in violation of the organization's policy. He said that there was similar irrefutable proof that Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Iran, the FRG and Italy had delivered arms to the reactionary Somali Government. He confirmed that most of the captured arms were manufactured in the United States.

Replying to a question as to why Ethiopia and Somalia could not open a dialog for reconciliation, the PMAC member recalled that in a recent speech Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam said that before peace talks could begin, the arrogant and lawless ruling classes of Somalia should unconditionally withdraw their invading forces from Ethiopia and reiterated that peace talks would never be held until the invading force withdrew from Ethiopian territory.

In response to a question as to whether there was irrefutable proof of the fact that Arab soldiers had been deployed on the battlefield alongside regular Somali soldiers, the commander of the eastern sector explained that the dead bodies found in the battlefields were evidence enough. He said that it would not be possible, however, to determine the nationality of the soldiers killed. He said that the corpses had been beheaded and that it was not possible to take pictures of them and thus present evidence to the people of the world. Their identification papers had also been taken.

After the explanations and a question-and-answer session, the journalists went to the Fedis front 46 km from Harar to inspect the defensive positions of the Ethiopian regular and militia forces and to hear briefings from the commander of the Fedis front.

In his briefing, the commander said that regular Somali soldiers had dug themselves in 20 km away and said that the enemy force had to retreat to Jijiga or cross the border into Somalia, otherwise it would be destroyed. The commander further said the Ethiopian force at the Fedis front had been engaged in defensive and offensive encounters with regular Somali soldiers of nine brigades. After the resettlement center, the foreign journalists visited captured Somali soldiers, among them a 13-year old boy, Ali Ibrahim Gibir. Questioned by journalists, he said he had been given 3 months of military training and was forced to go to fight with Somali regular soldiers.

Finally, the journalists inspected the arms captured from Somali soldiers at the compound of the Harar military academy. The arms, from NATO member countries and reactionary Arab countries, were filmed by journalists with television cameras. Among the many arms viewed by the journalists were 81-mm U.S. mortar shells, antitank mines, RPG antitank (?shells), 83-mm antitank rockets, antitank mines from Pakistan, 120-mm mortars, BM-13 rockets, 122-mm artillery pieces and 4-barreled antiaircraft guns. After their tour to the eastern front to inspect the situation, the journalists returned to Addis Ababa.

TANJUG REPORTS ADVANCE OF FORCES TOWARD JIJIGA

LD141514Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1345 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, February 14, TANJUG--Jijiga is the next target for Ethiopian regular troops and militiamen now pushing eastward, say semiofficial circles here. This strategic centre has been [words indistinct] Somali control since September last.

Somali troops have been retreating, faced with the threat of being surrounded if they fail to withdraw toward Somalia quickly enough, reports the Ethiopian commander of the eastern Ogaden front sector.

In the northern sector of the Ogaden front one column of the Ethiopian Army is advancing along the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway and expected to have reached the town of Adigala, abandoned by Somalis three days ago.

Addis Ababa has been unperturbed by the news of Somalia calling up reserves. It is said however, that a declaration of war on Ethiopia, although its army [word indistinct] crossed the Somali border, would only show how deeply Somalia is involved in military operations on Ethiopia's soil.

ENVOY CRITICIZES WESTERN STAND ON SOMALIA

LD142024Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1625 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Press statement about the situation in the Horn of Africa made by Ethiopian Ambassador to Kenya Ato Mengistu Desta on 14 February--recorded]

[Text] As you know there had been various interpretations and deliberate attempts by certain quarters to confuse the real issue. These quarters made useless efforts to broaden the issue and render it (?greater) geographical and political dimensions in an endeavor to internationalize the conflict by ignoring the real issue. To us Ethiopians and to many freedom-loving peoples everywhere the sisue is very clear--that is, Somalia's aggression against Ethiopia. It should therefore be made manifestly clear that what is at stake in the Horn of Africa is neither the interest of the West nor the interest of the East, but the basic interest of Ethiopia--that is, that unity, the territorial integrity and revolution which are being threatened by the reactionary Mogadiscio regime of Siad Barre in collusion with Arab reaction and international imperialism. This is the central issue which President Carter and a number of his NATO allies continue to ignore.

What has been made abundantly clear is that Ethiopia has no territorial claims on anybody's territory but that it is dutybound to protect her unity and territorial integrity. Certain members of NATO, prompted by the American President, raised hue and cry to create a pretext to help the aggressor by supplying him with material and financial assistance to enable him to consolidate and intensify his aggression by (?wholly) putting the blame on the victim of aggression. These attempts are nothing but the travesties of international justice. The unholy Arab-Western alliance continues to supply Somalia, the aggressor, with offensive weapons of mass destruction in violation of the UN Charter principles and against international public opinion. For any government endowed with a sense of justice, the right course to follow under the circumstances would have been to condemn the aggressor and to demand the immediate withdrawal of the enemy forces with Ethiopian territory. But this, for obvious reasons, has not been forthcoming from the Arab-Western alliance.

On the contrary, as Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam had stated on 30 January 1978 in a public address, "by declaring that he was hopeful Somalia could seek peace, President Carter had attempted to project invading Somalia as a peaceseeker and invaded Ethiopia as aggressor."

We call upon the peace-loving peoples of the Western countries and the progressive forces in the Arab world to bring pressure to bear on their respective governments to restrain them from aiding and abetting the aggressor. No peace-loving people can condone aggression. Our objective is clear. We do not seek what belongs to others, but we will be failing in our duty if we left anyone in doubt as to our equal determination to preserve what rightly belongs to us. We therefore warn the right-minded people everywhere to understand and sympathize with our legitimate objective--on the root cause of the troubles in the Horn.

The question might be raised as to what is the root cause of the troubles in the Horn. The root cause, as you know, is that [word indistinct] is the reckless actions undertaken by the Mogadiscio regime to change the boundaries of African states by force of arms in complete disregard of OAU Charter principles. It is ironical that instead of concentrating on much needed development projects to improve the living standards of the impoverished masses of Somalia, the Mogadiscio regime has thought it fit to squander Somalia's meagre resources on a needless and wasteful war. For these criminal acts, Siad Barre and his henchmen are fully responsible and will have to account to the Somali people, as Mussolini and his accomplices did it before the Italian people.

On territorial integrity, I should like to reaffirm the position of revolutionary Ethiopia that not an inch of Ethiopian territory, either in the north of the country or in the east, can be surrendered, neither to Arab expansionists nor to Somali irredentists. The Ethiopian revolutionary armed forces supported by the broad masses of Ethiopia will therefore not stop short of completely routing the invading Somali forces and their reactionary Arab backers from every inch of Ethiopian territory.

The only way that peace and stability can be restored in the Horn of Africa is for the Mogadiscio regime to withdraw immediately and unconditionally Somalia's invading forces from Ethiopian territory. This must be accompanied by the renunciation of claims on neighboring countries. These are necessary preconditions for the establishment of durable peace in the Horn. There can be no negotiations nor compromise on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ethiopia.

The enemy forces have, therefore, the option to surrender peacefully and thereby avoid unnecessary bloodshed or face total annihilation. Either way it should be stressed we will put an end to Mogadiscio's further ambitions to annex territories belonging to neighboring countries on the basis of the fascist doctrine of territorial expansionism based on racism. These having been accomplished, Africa will no doubt remain grateful to socialist Ethiopia for her sacrifices in defense of OAU Charter principles, or respect for sovereignties and the inviolability of state frontiers.

AFP Report

TA1141747Y Paris AFP in English 1735 GMT 14 Feb 78 TA

[Text] Nairobi, Feb 14 (AFP)--Ethiopian troops have launched a three-pronged counter-offensive against Mogadiscio-backed insurgents from the major Ogaden towns of Harar and Diredawa, Ethiopian Ambassador to Kenya Mengiste Desta said here today.

He added that the troops had pushed northeast toward the border with Djibouti, along the vital Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway line, eastward toward the insurgent-held town of Jijiga, and also southward.

Speaking at a press conference here, the ambassador also said that Ethiopian troops were meeting "moderate" resistance and making lightning advances, inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment on Somali forces.

Asked to comment on the reported defection of Somali Ambassador to Kenya Hussein Dualeh to Kenya, Mr Mengiste said that Mr Dualeh--who reportedly returned here to seek political asylum after an assignment in the war-torn Ogaden region--"had been disillusioned" and consequently acted to "protest (Somalia's) aggression."

Meanwhile, Radio Kampala, monitored here, reported that Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre had asked Ugandan leader Idi Amin to mediate in the conflict between Mogadiscio and Addis Ababa. The radio said that President Siad Barre had sent a message to President Amin thanking him for "his efforts to bring about peace, fraternity and understanding" between the two warring parties.

The Somali leader was also reported as saying that he had "no doubt that Field Marshal (Amin) will be able to mediate" and as describing President Amin as "a peace-loving person."

The radio said that President Amin assured the Somali ambassador in Kampala that he would do his utmost to restore peace because it was "shameful" for two African brotherly states to fight each other.

The Ugandan leader was also quoted as saying that he would consult with Moscow, Cuba and Ethiopia before pursuing mediation efforts in liaison with the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.), the Arab League and the non-aligned bloc.

KENYA

MINISTER WARNS SUPPLIERS OF ARMS TO SOMALIA

LD141526Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Dr Munyua Waiyaki, has warned countries supplying arms to Somalia that Kenya will have a very hostile attitude toward them. In a televised press conference Dr Waiyaki said that is is now known some Western and Arab countries supply arms to Somalia through intermediaries. He made it clear that Kenya watched with concern Iranian involvement in Somalia. The minister noted that Somalia had never rescinded its wild dream of Greater Somalia which includes the greater part of northern Kenya.

On relations between our neighbors, the minister said that if Uganda maintains the stand it took recently, our ties will be normalized, including exchange of diplomats at ambassadorial level.

SOMALIA

LIBERATION FRONT DENIES ETHIOPIAN CLAIMS

LD151138Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD

[Text] A statement issued by the Western Somalia Liberation Front [WSLF] has described as a blatant lie Abyssinian claims that they recaptured parts of the territory liberated by the WSLF forces from the Abyssinian regime.

The WSLF statement said ample proof of this is the fact that the regime could not take the visiting foreign journalists to the areas it claims to have recaptured. The statement added that experience shows that the Abyssinian regime takes refuge in spreading childish reports aimed at boosting the morale of its defeated forces. It said that no territory was recaptured by the Russian and Cuban forces fighting for the Mengistu regime and these forces met total defeat on every war front where they were engaged. The front stated that fighting was still going on in the surroundings of Harar and Diredawa.

The WSLF statement said Abyssinian claims that they had lost only 700 men during the liberation war in which most of the colonized territory was liberated were not worth comment and were meant to hide from the Abyssinian people the fate of their forces who were forced into the war and later captured on battlefields such as Goda, Jijiga, Dagahabur, Kabradahare, Uardere and others in the Sidamo and Bale regions. The statement asked: How do the Abyssinians explain the (?absence) of the thousands of prisoners who are in the hands of freedom fighters? The front also asked: If the bulk of the Abyssinian regime's army is still in existence, why did Mengistu call in Russian, Cuban and other forces in the absence of his own forces from the battlefields?

The WSLF statement further added that the front welcomes and appreciates the Somali Democratic Republic's action in stepping up its support for the liberation fronts, and said that as long as the unholy alliance of Russia, Cuba, Abyssinia and others exists, the freedom fighters will always get someone to support them in their just war.

The statement finally called on Africa, the Arab world and the world community to take immediate measures to end the invasion by foreign forces bent on the merciless extermination of the peoples of western Somalia, Abo and Eritrea. It concluded that the allied invasion will not demoralize their people, that they will counter it successfully and that they are confident that final victory will be theirs.

RALLIES SUPPORT CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISIONS

LD141528Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD

[Text] SONNA correspondents in the various regions and districts of the country have reported on public rallies in support of the recent SRSP [Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party] Central Committee decisions of their extraordinary meeting throughout the country. Social organizations, the armed forces and the general public participated in huge rallies of the districts and regions of the country. The SONNA correspondents said that the party secretaries in these areas addressed those rallies and briefed them on the current situation of the Somali people's struggle for their freedom and independence. The party secretaries called on the people to be ready for the defense of their national sovereignty and dignity.

AFP Report

PA141224Y Paris AFP in English 1205 GMT 14 Feb 78 PA

[By Laurent Chenard]

[Text] Mogadiscio, Feb 14 (AFP)--Demonstrations pledging support for Somalia have been held throughout the country since Saturday's declaration of a state of emergency and general mobilisation, and the sending of Mogadiscio regular forces into the Ogaden, the Somali news agency, SONNA said today.

Meanwhile the daily bulletin, DANAB, of the Somalia liberation forces denied that Western Somalia Liberation Front (WSLF) forces had been repulsed more than 90 kms (56 miles) from Harar Town, as claimed at Addis Ababa, and had retreated several kilometres (miles) in other areas.

The bulletin did not, however, report on the situation on the northern front in Hararge Province, where according to Ethiopia a fierce battle was raging to the Kara Varda pass and town of Jijiga. Nor did DANAB give any infomation on the fighting on the southern front in Bale and Sidamo provinces.

The Red Cross International Committee, meanwhile, was reported to be studying setting up refugee camps in Somali territory for people fleeing from the Ogaden before the Ethiopian advance. About 1,000 refugees recently reached Djibouti.

Meanwhile diplomatic observers said Mogadiscio might break off relations with Moscow which still has a seven-man mission in the Somali capital headed by Ambassador Somsonov.

The observers pointed to a communique released on Saturday by the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party which said the situation (in the Horn) was forcing the government to review its relations with the Soviet Union "and other countries."

Some observers said that after the November 13 break of diplomatic links with Cuba, that East Germany would figure among the "other countries." Mogadiscio has several times accused East Germany of direct intervention on the Horn of Africa alongside Soviet, Cuban and South Yemeni forces.

ANSA INTERVIEWS INFORMATION MINISTER ON CONFLICT

AU141544Y Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 14 Feb 78 AU

[Text] Mogadiscio, February 14 (ANSA)--Somali Information Minister Abdi Kassim Salad Hassan charged here today that there has been a sharp rise lately in the number of Soviet ships cruising the Aden Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

Interviewed by the ANSA news agency, Hassan voiced concern over the development and more generally said that Somalia was "surprised and grieved" to see the Soviet Union have a "free hand" on the Horn of Africa. He appealed to the West to get it across to Moscow that it could not get away with carrying on as it wants in the area and warned that "the United States must defend its interests and those of the Western world here before it is too late."

The Mogadiscio minister denied reports from Ethiopia last that [as received] Italy had supplied Somalia with quantities of NATO arms. "Not only haven't we received arms from Italy, but we have not received any from any other NATO members either," Hassan (?also said). "As a member of the (NATO) alliance, Italy cannot sell arms to whomever it wants, and everybody knows this," he added. Hassan went on to say that the Ethiopians, with their Soviet and Cuban allies, have not made any substantial strides on the Ogaden war front in recent days.

The Somali Government spokesman gave the following war account: "Guerrillas of the Western Somalia Liberation Front (WSLF) have strengthened their hold in the Harar zone and have built anti-air fortifications about ten kilometers outside the city, resisting the massive strikes of the enemy. On the Diredawa front, the rebels are based some twenty kilometers from the city." He added that the WSLF still controlled Adagalo and the railway that links Addis Ababa to the Djibouti port, which was blocked by the rebels about one year ago.

According to Hassan the Ethiopian counter-offensive had an initial effect but has since turned into what he termed "a totally mechanized war," claiming "there are no infantry in sight, only tanks manned by crews of three Soviets and one Ethiopian." "The Cubans handle heavy artillery and have command units fighting with the support of heavy helicopters," he asserted. Hassan charged that Soviets were engaging men in warfare for the first time since the end of the Second World War, adding "if they go too far today, it will be too late to stop them tomorrow."

Asked about Mogadiscio's announcement last week that it will enter the conflict directly, Hassan claimed that his country had no other choice. "We hardly could have raised our hands and told the Russians and Cubans to come and get us," he commented, closing the interview with the following statement: "Somalia is determined to fight, even before the big powers, to safeguard her sovereignty and integrity. We are always willing to make peace and find an honorable solution to the conflict."

USSR, CUBA HINDER DEPARTURE OF SOMALI STUDENTS

PA141453Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1427 GMT 14 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Mogadiscio, 14 Feb (AFP)--Some 443 Somali students were left stranded--370 in the Soviet Union and 73 in Cuba--when officials in those two countries refused to grant permission to land to the airplanes that were supposed to repatriate them, Education Ministry sources reported here today.

It was noted that Moscow officials did not let the Somali airlines plane land in the Soviet Union. Havana officials refused to allow a specially chartered plane to land.

The sources added that in order to cope with the situation, the Somali Government asked Iraq to handle the repatriation operations that will probably take place next week.

The Somali Government issued plane tickets to the students who are stranded in Cuba and they will return home on an individual basis.

Mogadiscio decided to recall the university students after the deportation of all Soviet experts from Somalia on 13 November, the denunciation of the Soviet-Somali friendship treaty and the break in diplomatic relations with Havana.

An initial group of students, mostly composed of those who were taking courses or receiving training at Soviet military academies, returned immediately to Somalia.

UGANDA

KAMPALA: SOMALI AMBASSADOR ASKS AMIN TO MEDIATE

LD141534Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Somali Ambassador to Uganda, Mr Abdul Hashi Farah, has briefed Life President Idi Amin about the war currently going on between Ethiopia and Somalia in the Ogaden region on the Somali side.

The ambassador also delivered a special message to Field Marshal Amin from President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia. The leader conveyed his appreciation to Life President Amin for his concern regarding the issue, particularly his efforts to bring about peace, stability and understanding among the two countries and the (?eastern region) of Africa in general.

President Barre assured the Life President that he had no doubt that Field Marshal Amin would be able to mediate between the two countries because he knows him as a peace-loving person. Dr Amin was informed that the Ethiopian forces could not cope with the Somali forces and that is why the Cuban and Russian forces had joined (?too) and are the ones on the front line. He was told that it is now only Cuban and Russian forces fighting and not the Ethiopians.

The ambassador stated that there is a massive attack by tanks and armored personnel carriers with heavy artillery supported by air attacks around the Ogaden, including the towns of Harar and Diredawa. The Somali forces, however, repulsed (?that) attack as the regular forces joined the battle which has already reached its climax. They destroyed some 50 Russian-made tanks with ground forces.

President Siad Barre has in this connection appealed to the life-president to use his good offices to insure that the war is not internationalized by Russia and Cuba. President Barre said he was not against Ethiopia and was even ready to normalize the relations between the two countries, but was totally opposed to the presence of Cuban and Russian forces in the battlefield. He, however, pointed out that he was confident that Field Marshal Amin would be able to mediate between the two nations because it will not be the first time that he will have done so.

The life president started mediation efforts between the two countries as far back as 1973 when the late Emperor Haile Selassie was still the Ethiopian head of state. It was he who (?forestalled) a certain war from breaking out then between the two neighboring countries.

The life president was told that it is likely that the Cuban and Russian forces are using one of the countries in the Red Sea area near the northern part of Somalia as their base from which they are attacking Somalia.

Field Marshal Amin assured the ambassador that he will do his best to bring about understanding between the two countries. He said that since we want peace throughout the world, he was sure that the good understanding he enjoys with the four countries, namely, Somalia, Ethiopia, Cuba and the Soviet Union, will ease his task. He said that in carrying out his mission he will insure that he abides by the principles and charters of the OAU and the United Nations and will always keep the secretary generals of both organizations well-informed, as well as his brother, the current chairman of the OAU, President Omar Bongo of Gabon; our beloved brother, the chairman of the Afro-Arab solidarity, President Anwar as-Sadat of Egypt; and the father of the nonalined movement, Marshal Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia. He will not also interfere in any way with the efforts of the OAU mediation team already on the site.

Al-Hajj Amin said that it is very disturbing indeed and shameful for brotherly Africans, Arabs and members of the Third World countries to fight among themselves. He was, however, hopeful that with the good understanding, cooperation and the peace-loving spirit which are now prevailing among these members, they will be able to solve the problems and reach a compromise such as is now the case of Uganda and Kenya and the Sudan and Libya.

He said he will make consultations with the Soviet Union, Cuba and Ethiopia before he embarks on his task.

AMIN TO GO TO UK TO 'DISCUSS MISUNDERSTANDINGS'

LD141146Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Life President Amin has disclosed that he (?would) be going to Britain any time now to discuss with the British Government any misunderstanding between Uganda and Britain. He said that he would stay in Britain until the misunderstanding between the two countries is solved.

The president was being interviewed at the Nile Mansion by Mr David Lomax of the British Broadcasting Corporation, BBC.

The field marshal made it clear to Mr Lomax that the main issue which had brought misunderstanding between Uganda and Britain was the declaration of the economic war in August 1972. He said the British thought Uganda would collapse soon after the declaration of the economic war, but to their surprise Uganda's economy has been growing stronger than ever before. Since the declaration of the economic war [words indistinct] the British embarked on a malicious propaganda campaign against himself, the government and the people of Uganda that Uganda is isolated in the world community.

He said the British even bribed the Ugandan exiles to publish malicious reports about events in Uganda in order to discredit him and the military administration, but they failed. On several occasions, he said, the British accused us [words indistinct] the international commission of jurists, but Uganda won all the cases, although the British Government has continued her malicious propaganda against us.

The president dismissed as nonsense alleged atrocities in Uganda and said all Ugandans, irrespective of their tribal and religious affiliations, they are living in harmony. He said that the alleged atrocities in Uganda since the military administration came into power is completely nonsense, since the allegations are made by the British, whom he has conquered.

He observed that the people from the very tribes whom the British allege are being eliminated today hold very high posts in government and other organizations. He gave the example of the commissioner of police, Mr Obura, who is a Langi. He emphasized that the British are (?pursuing) their dirty plan of bribing the exiles, want to spoil Uganda's good name by saying that we violate human rights here. He pointed out that anybody who commits a crime in Uganda is brought before a court of law and if found guilty is punished according to the laws of the land.

The life president made it clear that he has the support of the entire population and has no opposition in Uganda whatsoever. He, however, pointed out that a strong revolutionary leader in the continent of Africa like him cannot fail to have enemies, especially from outside. He said the enemies of Africa only want puppet leaders who go to them to beg.

The president also dismissed as untrue stories that Uganda is bankrupt and hence the reason for declaring 1978 a year of peace, love and reconciliation. He said that Uganda would never beg (?for even a penny) from Britain or the United States. He said that he is not worried about what the British, or the BBC and other British news media say about him, so long as his people are as happy and peaceful as they are now. His aim, he said, is to rehabilitate our industries and build more houses for the people.

He hoped that one day the British would change their attitude towards Uganda and would consider resuming diplomatic relations. He pointed out that it was Britain and not Uganda which was responsible for the breaking of relations between the two countries.

AMIN ANNOUNCES RELEASE OF OVER 60 KENYANS

LD141332Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Life President Amin has announced the release of more than 60 Kenyans who have been detained in Uganda prisons. The field marshal announced this yesterday when he was addressing the Defense Council meeting at the Republic House in Kampala.

The Kenyans, who were arrested by security authorities, were engaging themselves in illegal business transactions. Life President Amin told the Defense Council that the Kenyans would have faced military tribunal, but because of the excellent relations existing between Kenya and Uganda he had decided to release them. Dr Amin appealed to the Kenyans he is releasing to be good citizens when they go back. He stressed that if they want to continue with business they must do it through the right channels.

The life president told the minister of foreign affairs, Col Juma Oris, to make arrangements for the Kenyans to be officially handed over to the Kenyan authorities at Malaba.

At the same time, the Ugandan leader directed that an intensive operation be mounted immediately against (Bayaye) who encourage smuggling across borders and those in towns. Dr Amin said that the (Bayaye) must be mobilized so that the government can teach them to become good citizens and help to develop the country in various fields such as agriculture, carpentry and building. He pointed out that this will not only be beneficial to the country, but also to the (Bayaye) themselves. Field Marshal Amin was confident that if these (Bayaye) are trained in various fields they will become skillful and useful Ugandans.

CHAD

FROLINAT CLAIMS CAPTURE OF NORTHERN TOWN

PA151338Y Paris AFP in English 1322 GMT 15 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Paris, 15 Feb (AFP)--Chad's northern town of Fada, 900 kms (562 miles) north of the capital, Ndjamena, fell last night to Chad liberation front, FROLINAT, forces, the front said today in a communique released here. It said the [figure indistinct] men defending the area had surrendered.

Earlier, FROLINAT said that a government rescue column heading to Fada had been intercepted on February 10, 30 kms (19 miles) south of the town and largely destroyed.

Fada, with Faya-Largeau in the northern Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (BET) region 270 kms (170 miles) further west, was one of the front's targets in its offensive which started on February 1.

Observers said that if the fall of Fada was confirmed, it would give FROLINAT a landing strip and, with bases at Bardai and Zouar which it already holds, extend FROLINAT control to all communication routes coming from the south to BET.

They added that the small base of Ounianga Kebir, 240 kms (162 miles) north of Fada and Faya-Largeau, would be completely cut off.

GHANA

ACHEAMPONG: FREEDOM MOVEMENT NOT TO BE BANNED

LD141328Y Accra GNA in English 1130 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Accra, Feb 14, GNA--The Ghanaian leader, General Ignatius Acheampong, said yesterday his ruling Supreme Military Council had no intention to ban the People's Movement for Freedom and Justice formed recently to oppose the government's proposal of a union government for Ghana.

In an interview with a Radio Ghana correspondent, General Acheampong stressed that his government welcomed all shades of opinion on the concept and there was no official action to suppress the movement from airing its views. What the government was against is that the movement intends to use its platform to [word indistinct] on the country's current economic situation too and thus create chaos and confusion among the people. "And this is why in its own interest the police have refused to grant the movement permit to hold rallies," General Acheampong added.

The Movement for Freedom and justice, formed late last. [sentence as received]

General Acheampong said although the police could prevent large-scale bloodshed they could not safeguard the lives of every individual at such rallies. He said as plans of the movement unfold, Ghanaians themselves would be better judges as to whether it is out to seek their welfare or bring chaos into the country.

The movement, which he described as "an alliance of self-seeking people," is led by a group of former politicians including Mr Komla Gbedema, former one-time minister of finance in the government of the late Dr Kwame Nkrumah, and Lieutenant-General Akwasi Afirka, chairman of the erstwhile National Liberation Council which ousted Dr Nkrumah from power in a coup in 1966.

IVORY COAST

HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY, MOBUTU VISIT YAMOUSSOUKRO

PA111532Y Paris AFP in English 1428 GMT 11 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, Feb 11 (AFP)--President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast arrived today in this, his native village, with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire who was on a friendship visit. President Mobutu flew in Tuesday from Rabat, where he conferred with King Hassan II of Morocco after completing a two-week tour of Western Europe. President Mobutu was due to return to Zaire later today, or Sunday.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES INVESTMENTS, EQUIPMENT BUDGET

PA102221Y Paris AFP in French 1531 GMT 10 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Abidjan, 10 Feb (AFP)--The Ivoirian National Assembly approved on Friday a bill dealing with the 1978 investments and equipment budget, which amounts to 257.2 billion CFA francs (245 billion in 1977).

Together with the general working budget (223.2 billion) adopted in December, the Ivoirian 1978 general budget represents 480.4 billion CFA francs compared with 443.5 billion last year.

With the approval of the 1978 investments and equipment budget the extraordinary session that the National Assembly had been holding since 16 December 1977 came to an end.

Two-thirds of the 1978 investments and equipment budget allocations are dedicated to transportation (84.7 billion CFA francs or 32.9 percent), to agricultural development (53 billion or 20.6 percent) and to urbanism and living conditions (32.5 billion or 12.7 percent)

The credits allocated to other sectors have increased only slightly or have been stabilized at their 1977 levels, with the exception of those sectors dealing with national defense (7.1 percent in all, compared with 2.7 percent in 1977), general administration (6.4 percent compared with 4.5 percent) and health (4.8 percent compared with 3 percent).

The very numerous projects that are to be financed by the investments and equpment budget--some of them already in progress or to be started this year--include construction of the Serebou-Comoe sugar complex, several important roads and Abidjan's new central hospital; modernization and extension of the Abidjan and Yamoussoukro airports; extension of the port of San Pedro; development of the telephone network; modernization of the railroad network; the purchase of ships for the national merchant marine; construction of new neighborhoods and restoration of old ones in Abidjan; construction of several regional hospitals; renewal and extension of the Treichville hospital in Abidjan; and the purchase of aeronautic and maritime equipment for the armed forces.

Very important credits are expected for the development of the sugar cane, cacao, coffee, rice, [word indistinct], fruits and vegetable crops, for stock farming, fishing and forestry and for the parceling of the Kan valley, located in the central part of the country.

FRENCH-IVOIRIAN JOINT MANEUVERS SET FOR 12-18 FEB

PA101743Y Paris AFP in French 1536 GMT 10 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Abidjan, 10 Feb (AFP)--The Ivory Coast radio announced on Friday that French-Ivoirian military maneuvers will be held from 12-18 February in northern Ivory Coast around the cities of Bouake, Ferkessedougou, Boundali and Sequela. The maneuvers will be conducted by units of the French and Ivoirian armies operating under a mixed French-Ivoirian command. These maneuvers, according to an Abidjan report, are to be held in accordance with agreements signed by France and Ivory Coast.

Scope of Maneuvers

PA101743Y Paris AFP in French 1517 GMT 13 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Abidjan, 13 Feb (AFP)--Joint Ivoirian-French military maneuvers have been underway since daybreak on Monday under the code name "Bandama Blanc" in the southern part of the Ivory Coast. The manuevers, commanded by Gen Ibrahima Coulibary, chief of staff of the Ivoirian Armed Forces, and General Duval, inspector general of the French foreign forces, will involve units from these branches of the Ivoirian and French combat forces until Thursday. All the units involved in the maneuvers will participate in a parade on Friday morning in Ferkessedougou. It is the third time that Ivoirian-French maneuvers have been held in Ivory Coast.

The theme of "Bandama Blanc" is the following: A "green" country is threatened by a neighboring "red" country, which has massed troops close to the common border between the two countries, represented by the Odienne-Namgboukaha line in northeastern Ivory Coast. "Bandama Blanc," like previous maneuvers, is being carried out in the framework of defense agreements signed by the Ivory Coast and France. Their main purpose is to train the general staffs in the joint planning and leadership of allied operations. It is also designed to permit land, air and sea units of the two countries to operate in liaison, and thus make the most effective use of their combat materiel.

MALI

REPORTED POLISARIO CROSSINGS TO MAURITANIA CONFIRMED

LD121221Y Hamburg DPA in German 0910 GMT 12 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Bamako--Mali has confirmed press reports that armed forces of the western Sahara liberation front, POLISARIO, are crossing Mali territory in order to attack Mauritania. In a DPA interview Seydou Traore, secretary general of the Mali Foreign Ministry, emphasized however: "Mali is not making its territory available for an attack on another state, whatever our attitude toward this state." Traore's words can be seen as indirect criticism of Algeria, which has granted bases to the POLISARIO and supported it with weapons.

Mali upholds every African people's right to self-determination. But its principles also include noninterference in external affairs and the inviolability of borders, Traore said. He indicated that it is not possible to stop the POLISARIO's movements. The nomads from time immemorial have been crossing the borders in the Sahara, "nor will we be able in the future to prevent these movements even if we were to build walls around our states tomorrow."

NIGERIA

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER ON ZIMBABWE SETTLEMENT

LD112038Y Lagos International Service in English 1830 GMT 11 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moves by Nigeria and the frontline African states to unite the leadership of the Zimbabwe patriotic front are yielding results. This was stated yesterday by the external affairs commissioner, Brig Joseph Garba, while speaking to newsmen at Murtala Mohammed Airport, Lagos. Brigadier Garba said that the leaders of the front had given the federal military government an assurance that in the near future the two (?armies) controlled by Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe would be merged. He said that Nigeria was waiting to see that assurance (?effected). Commenting on moves for an internal settlement of the Zimbabwe crisis between some nationalist leaders and rebel Ian Smith, the commissioner reiterated that Nigeria would not accept any form of settlement that did not take into account the importance and need for the participation of the patriotic front.

On the role of some companies operating in the country and at the same time dealing with apartheid South Africa, Brigadier Garba said that the federal government had blacklisted five of the companies, adding that the action of the government was having a biting effect on the organization involved. He stated that no country had committed a substantial part of her economic growth, like Nigeria was doing, to fight for the abolition of apartheid.

On Namibia, he said that Nigeria was committed to the struggle for the liberation of the territory and had given SWAPO all the necessary assistance to enable it to win the war against the apartheid regime. The commissioner regretted that Nigeria had not been given the proper recognition (?deserved) in her crusade for the liberation of areas still under colonial domination on the continent.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH GUATEMALA

LD140128Y Lagos International Service in English 1830 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Nigeria and Guatemala have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. This was announced in Lagos today by the minister of external affairs.

TOGO

ZAIRIAN PRESIDENT LEAVES TOGO FOR GABON 14 FEB

LD142204Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1900 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Lome, 14 February--Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, president founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR] and president of the republic, left Lome for Libreville this morning at 0930 for a visit of 24 hours at the invitation of President Omar Bongo. Guide Mobutu was accompanied to the Lome airport by his Togolese counterpart, President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

During his stay in Togo, where he was very warmly received, the president founder of the MPR and president of the republic had a series of talks on bilateral relations and assessed issues regarding the present day and the future of Africa. The guide Mobutu will return to Kinshasa tomorrow.

UPPER VOLTA

DEMOCRATIC UNION TO PRESENT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA150229Y Paris AFP in French 1546 GMT 14 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Ouagadougou, 14 Feb (AFP)--The Upper Volta Democratic Union, Voltaic section of the African Democratic Assembly [UDV-RDA] will present a candidate for the presidential elections to be held in May 1978.

This was one of the main resolutions of the 6th congress held in the house of the people in Ouagadougou from 10 to 13 February. No name was presented because of strong differences of opinion among the party's main leaders. The congress did find a solution when it appointed its oldest member, 73-year-old Malo Traore, as party leader, eliminated the post of party president and delegated all the antagonists to the role of commissioners (Gerard Kango Ouedraogo, Joseph Ouedraogo, Joseph Issouf Conombo and Ali Barraud). The new Political Bureau was given the task of solving the crisis of 1973 which led the armed forces to assume power on 8 February 1974. In due time the Political Bureau will propose a candidate, possibly from among the four commissioners.

The other decision that emerged from this congress was the entry into the party's higher echelons of many youths and of five members of General Lamizana's administration: Amadou Tamboura, environment and tourism; Augustin Wininga, rural development; Dao Oumarou, national education; Paul Ismael Ouedraogo, PTT; and Tinga Douamba, public health. Youth leader Casimir Tapsoba, provincial chief and G-12 (group of 12) president, was elected to the post of party first political secretary.

The RDA candidacy to the country's supreme magistracy, makes hypothetical the acceptance by President Lamizana of the offer which has already been made to him by other political groups (Popular Action Group, Independent-PRA, African Regroupment Party) to be their candidate during the coming presidential elections. As a champion of national unity, deeply dedicated to democracy, it is not very likely that the present armed forces chief will leave his historic role as arbiter and assume a partisan attitude, unless between now and May 1978 dissentions within those parties considered to be majority parties compel the army to go back on its decision to democratize the institutions.

RHODESIA

SMITH, NATIONALISTS SIGN ACCORD ON MAJORITY RULE

TA151509Y Paris AFP in English 1508 GMT 15 Feb 78 TA

[Text] Salisbury, Feb 15 (AFP)--Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith and three nationalist groups today signed an eight-point agreement for black majority rule for the rebel British colony.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA COMMENTS ON NEW YORK TALKS SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

LD141242Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD

[Text] The South African foreign affairs minister, Mr Roelof Botha, who returned to South Africa from New York this morning, says the talks with the five Western countries failed to bridge the gap between the parties on the question of South-West African independence. Mr Botha, who is to brief the prime minister, Mr Vorster, and the cabinet in Cape Town today on the New York talks says he was neither optimistic nor pessimistic about the discussions. South Africa was still in contact with the five Western countries.

Asked whether the talks were more involved than he had anticipated, Mr Botha said that after so many months of negotiations there could not be any more unexpected happenings. He said the negotiations had been a difficult process throughout and South Africa had to be rational.

Mr Botha said he doubted whether the South-West African People's Organisation, which also had talks with the five Western countries, came up with any new demands. It was simply a matter of trying to bridge a gap, he said, and the gap was not bridged. But Mr Botha gave the assurance that he was maintaining contact with the five Western powers on the settlement issue in South-West Africa.

Further Details

LD142156Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, says there is still hope for the South-West African talks and we have not reached a complete deadlock. Speaking in Cape Town, he admitted that he had been disappointed by developments in his New York talks with the foreign ministers of the five major Western powers. Mr Botha said that after having traveled so far he had been disappoir ' to find that the progress he had hoped for had not in fact been made. Viewed aga . the historic background of the situation, it was important that progress should have been made.

Mr Botha said he would consider consulting again with South-West African leaders, including the administrator general, to brief them on the events in New York. He could not say at this stage when this would be done. He could also not give an indication what South Africa's next move would be.

BRIEFS

FRG LOAN TO KENYA--Construction work on the multipurpose Upper Tana River Reservoir is to start next month. The Kenya ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr Mwaura, said this when he signed on behalf of the Kenya Government a loan agreement of just over DM88.25 million with a West German bank for reconstruction in Frankfurt. The signing ceremony in Frankfurt was a formalization of the agreement which was signed in Nairobi last month by Kenya's minister for finance and planning, Mr Mwai Kibaka, and the West German ambassador in Kenya, Dr Harold Heimsoeth. Mr Mwaura said the loan was a practical demonstration of the confidence which the international community had in Kenya's continued political and economic stability under the wise leadership of President Kenyatta. The reservoir, which will be built at (Masinga) about 150 km from Nairobi, is being financed jointly by Kenya, West Germany, Britain and the European Development Fund. The project is expected to be completed in 4 years time. [Text] [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Feb 78 LD/EA]

DEATH OF NAVY COMMANDER--The commander of the Kenya Navy, Lt Col Jim Kimaro, is dead. Colonel Kimaro died yesterday at about 3 pm in a road accident between Bura and (Mwakitau) in the coast province. He was driving alone heading to his home in Taveta when one of the rear tires of his car burst. The president, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, sent a message of condolence to the family and relatives of Lieutenant Colonel Kimaro. Mzee, who is also the commander in chief of the Kenya armed forces, said he had learned with deep shock of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Kimaro. The lieutenant colonel was among the first Kenya Navy officers to join at its inception. He was also Kenya's first African navy commander. During his period as commander of the Kenya Navy, he was highly respected both by his fellow officers and the country at large. He conducted his duties with dedication and distinction, and his passing away leaves a great gap which will be difficult to fill. [Excerpt] [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Feb 78 LD/EA]

PAKISTANI DELEGATION IN UGANDA--An eight-man Pakistani delegation led by the minister of industry and production, Lt Gen (Habibullah Khan), has arrived in Uganda to acquaint itself with the prospects for cooperation between the two countries. [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Feb 78 LD/EA]

EEC FUNDS FOR ZAMBIA--The European Economic Community, EEC, has earmarked over 16 million kwacha for various development projects in Zambia. The president of the economic and social committee of the EEC, Mr Basil de Ferranti, disclosed this on arrival at Lusaka's international airport when he led a seven-man delegation of the committee on a 4-day visit to the country. Mr Ferranti said that the money, which has yet to be channelled specifically after discussions with the government [word indistinct] the projects on which government intervention is curtailed. He said that the primary object of the tour was to arrive at opinions for the Council of Ministers of the EEC in view of Zambia's renewal in 18 months' time of the membership of the Lome Convention between EEC and the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, ACP countries. He pointed out that this was the first time such a contract has been established between the European Community and Zambia in particular since the country's entry into the convention. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD/CA]

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). Annual subscription including occasional supplements is, for the first volume, $125 paper/$100 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, $70 paper/$60 fiche; all eight volumes $575 paper/$500 fiche. Foreign subscription for the first volume $160 paper/$125 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, $70 paper/$60 fiche; all eight volumes for $610 paper/$525 fiche. Each additional paper or fiche subscription beyond eight is $50. The volumes are: I—People's Republic of China; II—Eastern Europe; III—Soviet Union; IV—Asia & Pacific; V—Middle East & North Africa; VI—Latin America; VII—Western Europe; VIII—Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date, and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

N T I S

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151

90
50